INDIANA.

Sketch of a Republican Meeting.

RED THE OMNIPRESENT COLOR.

Contrast Between Ben Harrison and Blue Jeans.

RUMORS OF THE PARTY ORGANS.

A large republican demonstration took place here to-day, as which General Ben Harrison, candidate for Governor against "Blue Jeans" Williams, was present. The town was filled with country people early in the morning, the women wearing invariably some bit of red about their persons, to symbolize the bloody shirt principle upon which the campaign is conducted. ome wore shawls that were entirely red, or barred with red, and red ribbons fluttered on every side. The men who took part in the procession wore blood red shirts, with cuffs and collars of blue. The whole at-mosphere of the town had an ensanguined look. The eye was pained physically and morally by the all-perwading color, emblematic, as in this instance, of hatred of South. In every republican procession I have in red shirts play the most conspicuous t. They are the uniform of the "Hayes I Wheeler Guards," while the other side, ess sanguinary, adopt white and blue as their distinguishing colors. It is very astonishing what an amount of idle time these Western people have. They are as nd of holidays as the Spaniards or Italians, except that their festal occasions are political and the others are religious. The procession started about noon and was of the usual character in this country-very het. erogeneous. There were immense wagon loads of or formed in tableaux. There were

A HUNDRED LADIES ON HORSEBACK, sach attended by her cavaller, and there were farmers with their families in dirty old wagons, who added no beauty to the procession, but simply helped to swell its amensions. There was a schoolhouse on wheels, with a schoolmarm fustigating her unruly pupils, and a log cabin out of complin to General Harrison, whose grandfather had a similar cevice in his great political campaign of 1840. There was a detachment of cavalry, the horses being of every age and size, and there was a long string of buggles, with three or four cheerful persons inside of each. The Godgess of Liberty had a truck to herself, and several other godiesses of living flesh and blood were grouped to illustrate some idea that only themselves were aware of. The long procession took an hour and a half to pass a given point. The democratic one of the previous Saturday took two hours and a quarter This difference in magnitude was a source of great joy the quality of a procession that is looked to in the West. However good the display, if it lack length and numbers, it is disparaged. One political procession is precisely like another. We have little genius for the business, and the model for one year is the model for every other. The democrats on every single occasion in this campaign where the parties were at all equally balanced have beaten the republicans in the matter of processions. This is because the republicans, as a rule, are a more sensible class of people, and rely less upon empty show and glitter. The democrats are not as in-telligent, and their feelings find expression more in noise and circus shows. By the way, the affair to-day was a strong reminder of a circus exhibition just before the tent performance. It had all that gaudy grandeur through which the ridiculous and uncouth are al-ways appearing, the man in armor naving holes in his days removed from the operations of a barber.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES. General Harrison, from the balcony of a house facing the square, reviewed the procession. He appeared, on sloser inspection than what I gave him last, to be a man of the Down East type—a cool, calculating Yankee, not easily moved by popular demonstrations, but capable of working himself into an immense show of fervor at a very marked difference. Blue Jeans is a man without any pretension to fashion or style; the other Williams would never think that it was necessary to set about his day's work with his hair like a row of tree box; the other emerges from his let with the appearance of one who had used considerably the hairbrush and the oil bottle. Harrison drisses in Broadway fashion; Williams in "blue nor Hendricks gave the best part of his practice. Willlams is an honest old farmer, who has carned every pent he owns by the sweat of his brow. The one has a considerable pedigree (President Harrison) to fail back upon; the other has nothing but the tollsome labors of his hands to exhibit. Harrison is a cold, resorved, chicken-broth order of man. Williams is an open, warm-hearted, horny-handed farmer, with broad acres to which he can point as the result of long years of patient struggling with nature. The former speaks as the lawyer and uses polished phrases; the latter speaks as the farmer and his homely lan-The one waves the bloody shirt and asks his hearers to keep up the bitter feeling of the North against the South; the other preaches the Christly doctrine of "peace on earth, to mon good will." Harrison over lows with self-importance and thinks the fate of the Union depends upon his election; Williams is as humble as he is homely and believes the post of honor is the private station. Harrison might attend a reception on Fifth avenue, so chill and faultless is his style; Williams could never get beyond Third avenue. rison might be engaged to conduct the litigation of a railroad in the Supreme Court; Williams, if he were a lawyer, could only hope to be employed in a case of is sallow and colorless enough to suggest that he never lams, in his red and rugged face, and in his kindly eye, gives the impression of a sympathetic and cordial

When the procession was over everybody went to finner, and at two o'clock there was speaking in the grove. General Harrison made a long speech before a large and attentive audience. He spoke upon pretty much the usual topics, dwelling especially upon the enormity meditated by the democratic Conss of paying the rebel claims. All around the square here the taiking went on the farmer's wagons were picketed. The day was bright but cool, and the appearance of the audience, to some extent composed of ladies, was very picturesque, the red shawls making a splendid foil to the black coats of the men. Dr. Barowes made a good speech, full of fun, that took immensely with the audience. Harrison has no more fun n him than a dried-up meerschaum pipe. In the svening a torchlight procession of imposing length was formed, and it conducted General Barrison to the train that took him to ndianapolis. Prominent among the gentlemen presouse of Representatives. He has made a number of eches in the State already, and is returning soon to ansylvania, satisfied that Indiana is safe for the fe ublican party. With both parties he is quite a favorite. The result in this State must now be very close. be republicans having taken alarm at the prospect of steat are determined to save themselves at any haz-

WITH THE DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS

n several counties to trade off on Congressmen for the purpose of saving the gubernatorial ticket. In this there is nothing. The despatches going east from here to the party organs are most unreliable. In a day or two I shall be able to give an impartial statement of

An offer was made last night at Morrissey & Co.'s pool rooms to take \$5,000 to \$2,500 against Governor

THE CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

VANCE AND SETTLE ON THE STUMP-AN ACTIVE CANVASS OF THE STATE-A LIVELY JOINT DISCUSSION.

SELMA, N. C., Oct. 4, 1876. The joint discussion between Vance and Settle yes terday, at Smithfield, the shire town of Johnston county, was attended by nearly 3,000 persons, mostly white. The rival nominees for Lieutenant Governo white. The rival nominees for Lieutenant Governor were also present, and participated in the debate. Vance entered the village, as at other points, accompanied by a brass band and a long cavaicade of horsemen. Notwithstanding the nearly equal political division of the crowd and the eager enthusiasm of the adherents of the competing candidates entire good order prevailed. Settle's speech made a profound impression. This is the most thorough canvass of the State ever made and the first joint one since the war.

A TILDEN AND HENDRICKS BANNER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 4, 1876. The democrats and conservatives railled in large force this evening at the raising of a Tilden and Hendricks banner on Front street. Under the auspices of the Central Democratic Reform Club Congressman Waddell addressed the vast assembly. Great enthu-

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS. PROCEEDINGS AT THE STATE CONVENTION YES-TERDAY-RECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-

TORS-THE RESOLUTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 4, 1876. The Rnode Island Republican State Convention assembled in this city to-day. General Van Zandt, of Newport, was elected President and addressed the

After two hours' delay in settling the contesting delegation of two towns, the Convention nominated ex-Governor Samuel G. Arnold (a classmate of Rutherlord B. Hayes) for Presidential elector. Hon. G. K. Corliss was nominated for second elector and Hon. Nathan F. Dixon for third elector, by acciamation.
The RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were passed unanimous-

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, that the republican electors of the State of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, hereby affirm their allegiance to the principles of the republican party, as set forth in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chachmasi, and as illustrated in the character and letters of acceptance of the candidates there nominated. Resolved, that this convention iswors economy in the administration of the government and a rigid accountability of all officers charged with public trust; that is demands an early resumption of specie payments, that it times not stay resumption of all editors rivingers; that it denounces the receive of the interprinciples; that it denounces the receive action of the national House of Representatives in the removal of faithful officers who had perilled their lives for the defence of the Union to make room for men who had jought to destroy it.

Resolved, That the government "of the people, by the people, and for the people, and for the people," to establish which the lamented life and treasure, shall continue to be the mission of the republican party, and that until peace and good order shall prevail in every section of the land, and the exercise of speech and the enjoyment of equal rights shall be secured to every citizen, the mission of the party shall not end.

Resolved, That in all future calls for conventions by the State Central Committee, they are hereby requested to drop the name of National Union Republican and substitute the name Republican, thereby placing the party in this State in line with the republican party of the country.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 4, 1876. The Etate Legislature assembled to-day. Two hundred and twenty members were sworn in. Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, was elected Speaker of the House by the republicans and George R. Chapman, of Vergennes, Clerk. The Senate elected F. W. Baldwin Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The democrats of the First Congressional district of Connecticut renominated Mr. George M. Landers yes-

The republicans of the First district of Rhode Island yesterday renominated Mr. Benjamin T. Eames and in the Second district Mr. Latimer W. Ballou. In the Sixtu Congressional district of Massachusetts the republicans nominated yesterday Dr. George B. Loring, the democrats of the First district nominated Mr. Joseph W. Day and the republicans Mr. W. W.

Mr. Joseph W. Day and the republicans Mr. W. W. Crapps.

The democrats of the Third district of Connecticut have nominated T. M. Waller, of New London, for Congress. A special to the Bulletin last night says he will not accept.

The republicans of the First Congressional district in Maryland nominated Judge Thomas A. Spencer, of Dorchester county, yesterday.

Hon. Barbour Lewis, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor of Tennessee, in a letter addressed by him from Washington yesterday to the chairman of the Memphis Republican Convention, declines the nomination for Congress tendered him by the republicans of the Tenth district of that State. He bases his refusal upon the belief that success can be better attained through the nomination of some old whig.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1876. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention held here to-day for the Second Assembly district of Washington county.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1876.
At the Washington County Democratic Convention held to-day at Argyle, T. Brownell, of Eastou, was nominated for member of Assembly.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 4, 1876. The democrats of Middlesex county in convention to-day nomina ed George C. Ludlow for Senator.

POLITICAL NOTES.

St. Louis Republican :- "The republican organs aso much the more creditable is it to the democrats rominent candidate nominated by themselves who is

uot a republican ?" Courier :- "The general opinion is that the party which succeeds in electing its Presidential ticket will also control the next House."

Albany Journal :- "The Tilden reformers' have an sessed the democratic office-holders in the city of New York the sung little sum of \$100,000 to send to In-Boston Post :- " 'I will bet \$50 that Hayes carries

Ohio in October,' said Bob Ingersoll, as he stepped down from a stump in Cieveland the other night. His noney was covered at once."

Ohio State Journal:-"Private information from New York is of the most encouraging character, and conveys the most emphatic assurances that the State will go republican in November if Ohio does in Octo-

'Let us have peace.' After the 7th of November next we will have it."

Cincinnati Gazette:-"In this centennial year the issues involved in the Vallandigham contest are again presented, and now again doubts are expressed as to the result. The democrats, who have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, are claiming a victory, as they result, as they were then."

Louisville Courier Journal:-"We do not believe the tory that colored voters of Kentucky are now lying flat upon their backs on the dissecting tables of Northwestern medical colleges, with half a dozen cold-blooded students backing away with keen, glittering knives at their quivering flesh, laughing, as the repulcolored voters over into Indiana under the presence of giving them \$1 50 a day and all expenses paid."

Utica (N. Y.) Herald :- "While Mr. Hawley (in Hart-ford the other night) was being escorted to the place of in Blue, the procession was stoned by a democratic mob. The recollection of the outrage gave to General Hawley's speech at Hartford all the spirit a just indignation could arouse to the breast of a soldier."

Springfield Republican:- "They have some queer ames in South Carolina. Here is one of the Charleson papers containing an account of a great popular outpouring at Lower Hell Hole Swamp. If troops are ever needed in that locality we suggest that General Newton go as commandant.

Cincinnati Enquirer:-"A large number of Covington negroes are colonizing in Cuminnati. Spot them and bounce' them on election day."

New Orleans Picayune:—"Ingersoll is not only the

best atumo speaker in Illinois, but he is also the best poker player. When it is known that he and Schenck ire going to meet on an Obio steamboat the fare for that trip is raised tity per cent."

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The democratic political managers of Brooklyn have susessed the members of the Fire Department at the following rates:-Assistant engineers, \$30; foremen,

LOCAL POLITICS.

Expectations of the Leaders in the Several Districts.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

What Is Thought of the Candidates' Chances.

As indicated in yesterday's Herald, the objective point of popular sentiment at present is, "Who shall win" in the coming campaign? Local issues are naturally of primary interest, and so we give the result of our reporter's investigations among local mag-

nates. HERALD reporter elicited the following items of views expressed by them on the impending political conflict. tricts agree on the unanimity existing in their ranks. and the strengous efforts made by their various asso ciations, not only to keep their numbers up to a full standard, but to induce accessions from new made roters of young men coming of age or newly natural

ized citizens.

Mr. John J. O'Brien, of the Eighth Assembly district, says that the district organization, of which Mr. Lanthier is president, is in a very flourishing condition. The territory of this district is not as large as nany others, but contains a population of 73,000. Governor Tilden carried this district in 1874 by 2,200 majority, and it is proposed and expected that this majority will be materially reduced. At least four-fiths of the inhabitants are Germans, and a good oued with republican principles. Considerable will ticket, as the nature of the nominations will sway many people here from party affiliations. For ininated for Mayor and indorsed by the republicans, the district would, doubtless, give a good republican ma-

Mr. Gilbert J. Hunter one of the leaders in the Ninth Assembly district and president of the Republican Association, was next seen, and, being the most influential public man in his district, although not an office-holder, his opinions possess considerable weight, Mr. Hunter represents his district as fully and thor-oughly organized and the members very enthusiastic His district usually gives a republican majority. Nearly every night meetings are held by the different campaign clubs, and the "Boys in Blue" are several companies strong. One great feature of the organization is a club of young men of "first Presidential voters, of young men who are entitled to their first vote for President at the ensuing election. Considerable activity exists in this district on account of the death of the late Senator Booth, and the vacancy to be filled this Among those mentioned for the place are ex-Senator Abram Lent, Assemblymen Andrew J. Campbell, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Robert S. Strahan, Gilbert J. Hunter, Sheridan Shook and ex-Commissioner of Public Works George M. Van Nort. Colonel Knox McAice, president of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, staied that the "grasshopper" district, the name applied to this Assembly territory, is as sound as it could be desired. Nightly meetings are being held at the various headquarters, where most extraordinary large assemblages attend.

For the evening of the 6th inst. a monster mass meeting and bauner raising has been arranged to take place on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, at which a number of the beat speakers will appear. As this is a thorough republican district Colonel McAice not only expects the full vote of previous years, but a good increase. Sheridan Shook and ex-Commissioner of Public Works

this is a thorough republicant district. Colones McAles not only expects the full vote of previous years, but a good increase.

Mr. Joseph Archbold, of the Twelith district, reports a solid organization enthusiastic in the cause of Hayes and Wheeler and Morgan and Rogers. The German element prodominates in this district, but a good share of them are republicant. A number of fine bonners have been displayed in the district, but a good share of them are republicant. A number of fine bonners have been displayed in the district. It is expected not only to pell the vote of 1872, but a large increase, provided a county ticket which will satisfy the Germans is put in nomination. Three companies of "Boys in Blue" have been organized and equipped in this district.

In the Thirteenth Assembly district, according to the statement of ex-Police Commissioner flugh Gardner, everything politically looks as well as could possibly be expected. Never before has there been so much unanimy and harmony among republicans as there is now. A large number of liberals residents of this district have joined with the regular forces, and are now as onthusastic for the national and Stinetickets as they were in 1872 for Horace Greeley. This district boasis of several campaign clubs, who hold nightly meetings, and the Enropment and Naturalization committees are as busy as they can possibly be. The Fifteenth Assembly district is lamous, from having had two celebrated goalemen in the Legislature during the past two sessions—in 1874 and 1875.—Thomas Costigan, of Charter celebrity, and Martin P. Killian, of "No-Seat-No-Fare" notoriety, It is intensely democratic. Yet Mr. Henry G. Lessk, President of the Républican Association, reports his organization has being in a flourishing condition. Several

temely democratic. Yet Mr. Henry 6. Leask, Prosident of the Républican Association, reports his organization has being in a flourishing condition. Several
hindred new members have been added to the memberabip, and horoulean efforts are being made for a
victorious campaign. In every one of the twentyseven election districts campaign clubs have been
started, and all of them are doing good work. Nightly
meetings, with speakers on the rostrum, are the
regular order. Ex-Cuntod States Appraises General
Paimer, who has been a shining light among the fibcratis, has been doing good sold work in this district.
The Germans, too, are spiendadly organized, and have
held some brilliant pass meetings. The work they
expect to do at the polis on the 7th prox., Mr. Leask
thinks, will have a telming effect.

Captain Michael Cregan, chairman of the Executive
Committee of the Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly district (Eighteenth ward), is the best
nuthority on the affairs in this vicinity, from a republican standpoint. He states that his district is a perfect model for organization, and although the district
is largely democratic, and has given 2,500 majority, he
thinks that this will be materially reduced. The
membership of the organization increases rapidly,
especially with names of young men who have just
reached their majority and will cast their first vote for
President. This district is the home of two candidistes for President—Governor Tilden and the vonerable Peter Cooper. Captain Cregan estimates that the
republican mational and State ticket will receive at
least 2,500 votes in November in the Sixteenth Assembly district.

We have food over plendidly organized clubs—two companies of "Boys in Blue," corner of Tenth avenue and
100th street; a "flayes and Wheeler Club," at 110th
street and Mannatianville; a "Hayes and Wineser Club,"
work, there is no wranging among parties, and the
Germans in this part of the city are, in a great
measure, good republicans. Fernando Wood expects
to run f

side. I mean by this that it is not so much of a question of men as of a change that the people wan. It
was only yesterday that a strong republican, a friend
of mine, said to me, 'I'm afraid you're going to whip
us this time.' I see the evidence all round
me in my own district of a desire for
a change on the part of republicans.
A republican friend of mine from Trenton, N. J.,
confessed to me that he knew eighteen republicans
there who would vote for Tilden—not because they
have any particular liking for him, but because they
have any political change in the administration will be

of benefit to the business of the country." Mr. Sullivan added:—"I should not be in the least surprised to hear next Wednesday that Ohio had gone democratic by even a larger majority than I think will be given the democratic ticket in Indiana. The universal desire for a change will, I believe, bring this about. Indeed, I think in November Tilden's victory will be so sweeping on this very account that even democrats will be astonished." Referring to the question of a union in the city Mr. Sullivan said:—"All the union that there will be, in my opinion, will be a union of men who want offices for themselves or for their particular friends. Keily and Morrissey and O'Brien and the others may agree to join hands and all that. But they can't deliver the votes they claim to represent. Voters, on local matters, are getting to be quite independent of party thea."

Nicholas Muller, Assemblyman from the First district, is a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden. "I am condient," said he, "that the democrats will sweep the country. I know that before the St. Louis Convention many democrats from this city were not well disposed to Mr. Tilden as a candidate, but I have failed to come across any democrat since hus nomination who declared he would vote against him. So far as I know, he will be heartily supported in my district by Tammany people alike. We may have our own little contests on local matters in the district in a friendly way, but as democrats we are all right for our State and Presidential candidates. As for the question of union in this city on local matters," said Mr. Muller, "the democrats we are all right for our State and Presidential candidates. As for the question of union in this city on local matters," said Mr. Muller, "the democrats we are all right for our State and Presidential candidates. As for the question of union in this city on local matters," said he is working for its the success of the democratic ticket. He is seeking for no office, and, in my opinion, a actuated in everything that he does by the purest

complain about.

Dr. William Shine, ex-Deputy Coroner, and a resident of the First ward, was found by the Herald reporter offering to bet \$50 that Indiana would go democratic next Tuesday, but he found no takers. When asked to give his views on local polities Mr. Shine said he had great latth in the proposed union of the Tammany and anti-Tammany forces. In his opinion the union was a necessity, if the democrats of New York wished to carry the State. "I believe," said he, "that John Kelly wants to unite both factions, and in doing so he will do us a real service. I think the union is proposed by our leaders in good faith, and I expect to see it fully consummated. It we do unite, the democrats will sweep the city with a largely increased majority on the State ticket. "When asked about the Assembly and Congressional nominations Mr. Shine said he was in favor of Colonel M. G. Murphy for Assembly, because Mr. Murphy had been a member before, had done good service and was highly respected by all who knew him. As for his opponent, Mr. Burns, the Doctor did not believe he could be elected, for the reason that he was not known enough by voters. As to the Congressional nomination Dr. Shine was heartly in lavor of Edward Hogan, for the reason shat he had great strength in the district, as was proved by his antagonism to Tammany in bygone days. Mr. Hogan had always shown himself to be earnest and honest in the discharge of his official duties as Police Justice, and the democrats could not send a better man to Congress.

GOVERNOR TILDEN AND THE RING. INTERESTING FACTS TOUCHING THE TAMMANY

RING PROSECUTION-WHAT JOHN FOLKY KNOWS ABOUT IT.

The following correspondence will be found interesting in the present condition of the political canvass:-

ing in the present condition of the political canvass:—

LETTER PROM GOVERNOR DIX.

No. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET,
NEW YORK, August 31, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR—I called to see you yesterday, and regretted to find that you were out of town. You told me two years ago that when you commenced the attack on Tweed, which ended in his overthrow, you went to Mr. Tilden, and he advised you not to attempt it. You did not take his advice, and had a partial success. You then went to him a second time, and he again attempted to dissuade you sfrom going on; said you had no standing in court, &c. You persisted, nevertheless, and for your action this city owes you a debt of gratitude, which, I think, has nover been repaid. You attended the great meeting of the 4th of september, 1871, which led to the appointment of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Tilden said to you, and what were precisely your legal measures and successes? I will not use your name without your consent, but it is important that I should have facts, which can be substantiated it they are denied. My address is Scafield, West Hampton, N. Y.

An early answer will oblige, dear str, yours very truly,

JOHN A. DIX.

wellth district, restic in the cause of a despiration of the cause of the gers. The Gerdistrict, but a good number of fine bandlestrict. It is existed and equipped in the cause of the dark of the da and Tweed. You refer to the circumstance that Mr. Tilden did not attend the great meeting of the 4th of September, 1871. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that he remained away because he was entaged in pursuing the same end by another route, and that it was, on consultation (he being the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee), deemed best for the good cause that he should not attend at that meeting, but should proceed separately.

mittee), deemed bear for the good cause that he should be not attend at that meeting, but should proceed separately.

You also forget that the first great public meeting held in our city to put down Iweed and his Tammany Ring occurren August 7, 1871. You were invited, but you failed to attend that or the 4th of September in meeting or any of the early meetings of the Committee of Seventy; metiter do you reier to the lact that the fill live, stirring speech delivered by Mr. Havemeyer at the 4th of September meeting was revised previous to it is delivery by Mr. Tidden, who gave to it the clearness and backbone by when it was characterized.

It is a notorious fact that long before this Mr. Tidde had become one of the most determined opponents of the state Convention.

In October, 1800, at the request of several leading merchants, bankers and taxpayers, I accepted the normal merchants and taxpayers, I accepted the no

In 1872 I took an active part in your nomination and election as Governor of this State. Although a democrat and you a republican, I felt that you were inhebest and most competent man in our State to airt and sustain the great reform movement; and it is but just to say that, although you made some serious mistakes, on the whole you made a good Governor, and when nominated for a second term, two years ago, I told you carly in the canvass that your defeat was certain, and that the people owed so much to Mr. Titleen for his powerial aid in the prosecution of Tweed and the ring. And now, when we come to contrast two years of Governor Tildea's management of our State with yours, it proves 'he wisdom and good judgment of the people in making the change. No other man conid or would attack and put down the powerful Canal Ring as Governor Tildean has done; and for his good work the people of our State will ever feel grateful to him; under his wise and able management our State taxes have been reduced one-baff; and this is just the kind of management our whole country is now in so much need of. For these reasons I may say to you that I mean to support Governor Tildean for President and to do my utmost to secure his election. But this is not all, When I consider the fact that one-half the number of busness men and traders in this country have gone through bankruptcy and that a large proportion of the other hall ought to become bankrupt, slitough many of them don't know it; and when I reflect that this widespread run is the result of the extravagance and the corruption of the dominant party I reflect that there is a necessity such as in all our instory never before existed for a change and for reform.

corm.

Can this change and this reform be expected from

KING KELLY.

The Prospects of a Union with Anti-Tammany "Very Fair."

"FRIENDLY ENOUGH" WITH MORRISSEY.

He Never Enjoyed Social Intimacy with the Other John.

" WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A POLITICIAN ?"

What the Emperor Alexander is to St. Petersburg. that Louis Napoleon was to Paris, what Francis Joseph is to Vienna what William is to Reelin, that King Kelly was to New York before the HERALD defeated him, and still attempts to be. He does not surround himself with the pomp and circumstance of royalty, beause he is naturally a plain man. He prefers ham and eggs for breakfast to woodcock on toast, and instead of driving down in his six-in-hand, as his royal excursion to the Prater, King Kelly prefers to take the Tuird avenue street car and ride down from his modest little house in Lexington avenue to the scene of his political triumphs at Tammany Hall. But the best 117 Nassau street. If you desire to know what is the fate of a New York politician, what it is to be run down by offic :- seekers, large and small; red-nosed and pale-lipped, jocuud and serious, sanguine and despondent; politicians with beautiful bright shirt fronts, ornamented with buge talse diamonds, and others with decorations of tobacco juice-if you want to see what it is to be smothered by Aldermen, Judges, Assemblymen, ex-Police Justices, would-be policemen, and politicians' third cousins' nephews, all anxious for only a small place" under Augustus Schell's prospective municipal régime, you cannot do better than to visit this office. Nowhere, perhaps, can you obtain a

tive municipal régime, you cannot do better than to visit this office. Nowhere, perhaps, can you obtain a better idea of the inner workings, of the true inwardness of New York city politics, that at this office. You can see at a glance that the great motive power which propels the machinery of city politics—like some high corise engine—is affice, plunder, lucre. All these men who crowd Kelly's office are patriots; they all want to be ted at the public crib. Kelly himsell, from this point of view, certainly occupies a more commendable position than his horde of greedy followers. He at least does not seek office now. He stinks he subserves the public good—he may be mistaken—but he undoubtedly thinks so. He serves now without pay. Many a lat office has been open to him since he has been Sherif, but he has spurned them all, and made Mayors and Sheriffs and County Clerks, proferring himself to stand behind the scenes and make his puppets dance at his pleasure.

The follier is a decidedly ungy, snatbly place. It is on the third floor, at the end of a labyring him he corridor, and consists of two badly lighted, ill ventilated, stuffy rooms, the anteroom being always crowded with expectant visitors and the back room reserved for Mr. Kelly's private use. On Monday morning there must have been at least fifty men packed in the anteroom when the writer called. It was a profity serious task to eibow your way through, ior politicains are a sensitive class of people, and if, in your burry, you happen to troad on some one's loe it is quite likely that he may "smack you in the snoot," to use his own endoce vernacutar, or that he may, it he be less beligerently disposed, hercely warn you "to wak off on your ear." Luckity, however, by dint of hard pushing and driving, the writer succeeded in cutting open an avenue through the throng and boldy plunged into the inner sanctum. What a bright change it was to come from the fait, round, well fed, prim, jaunty figure of King Kelly; to come from those anxious, haggard faces into this joi

The writer was the only person favored with an immediate interview. A cordial exchange of salutations followed, as the two had not seen each other for nearly a year. The writer anxiously scanned King Kelly's face to see if the ban detait he received at the hands of the Herath had lessened his luxuriant physique. Such, however, was not the fact.

"If he first person i have come to see in New York is you, Mr. Kelly," the writer said. "I wanted to ask you what you think of the condition of city politics generally."

Then he suddenly turned to the writer and, like the flash of a revention, the thought came across him that this might be an "interview," and he said, sharply, "Look here, I won't be interviewed for the HERALD."

HERALD."

"And why not, Mr. Kelly?"

Mr. Kelly's beaming countenance changed as quickly as do the colors of the chamoleon and assumed an expression of deep-scated disgust. "Because I don't like the Heralab!" us ejaculated, declayery.

"Will you be interviewed for me?"

Mr. Kelly laughed and said, "No, not even for you, my boy."

says. "I'll see him in a minute," and he code to again.

"What proportion of the offices does the anti-Tammany party "emand—one-third?"

This query Keily answered with astonishing candor, "I don't know that they domand anything," he said, shaking his head.

"But it is true, now, that you and Mr. Morrissey smoke the pipe of peace, is it not?"

Mr. Keily's ince was clouded for an instant. He did not look as cheeriul as belore.

"We are friefully enough," he responded, curtly and rather gruilly.

"Perfect smity reigns between you?"

No social, infinacy.

"Oh, there never has been any social intimacy be-

"On, there never has been any social intimacy between us."

"But sufficient amity for political purposes?"

"We're triendly enough," he replied, in the same tone, with a significant emphasis on the "friendly enough." "I have never had anything against Morrissey."

Another bobfrom the messenger. "Do you want to see Judge Campbell?" he asks. Kelly says he does, and adus, "'Ill see him to a moment." Out boos the messenger.

And with an expression of amused botheration and helpies submission to the demands of the crowd he

messenger.

And with an expression of amused botheration and helpiess submission to the demands of the crowd he turned to the writer and comically queried:—
"Would you like to be a politician?"

The conversation assuming a free and-easy tone, mention was made, among owner things, of the interview with John Morrissey in Saratoga last summer, in which that gentleman made a territe onslaught upon the Tammany chief.
"I know," said King Kelly, smiling, "that it was Morrissey who did all the interviewing. I didn't doil."
"But you ousted him instead?"
FOR PRESERVATION'S SAKE.

"I had to preserve the organization," King Kelly replied persuasively. "He tried to make trouble."
"I hear that Morrissey and O'Brien are not quite in accord?" the writer queried.
"I haven't heard of any trouble between them," he replied, shaking his head.
"Then you don't ansicipate another defeat like the last, Mr. Kelly?"
King Kelly smiled and modesty replied, "I hope not."
This time an ex-Alderman began to be impatient and

This time an ex-Alderman began to be impatient and flung a card at the "Boss" through the messenger.
"I'm see him in a moment," was his sicreotyped repty,"
"How do you think the election is going, Mr.
Kelly?"

"I think we'll elect Tilden. I think the HERALD has made a big mistake this time."
TWEED'S SURRENDER.
"What effect will tweed's surrender have upon the

politics; situation?"
"I don't think it will have any significance at all politically," he responded.
"Will the republicans attempt to make campaign capital out of Tweed?"
"The no: he would tell some very queer stories

about them, you know." This was said with a cipuid-cant smile, as though the Tammany Boss knew some-thing of the composition of the bombshell which Tweed could explode in the Custom Rouse camp. Here one of the politicians outside could not stand it any longer, and burst into the room. Simultaneously the consciousness that the dire deed had been done, that he had been interviewed for the Herato, seemed to flash upon the Tammany King.

"You sin't going to put all that into the paper?" said he, laughing heartily, as he put his arms round the reporter and gently and good naturedly hussied him out of the room.

THE MAYORALTY

MORE DELEGATIONS WAIT UPON COMPTROLLER OREEN-TRE PRENCH CITIZENS MOVING-SATURDAL NIGHT'S MEETING.

Several delegations yesterday called upon Comp troller Green, at the Finance Department, in order a tender him the nomination for Mayor. The Committee of Arrangements, headed by Mr. Henry Havemeyer are busily engaged in preparations for the mass meeting of citizens, which is to take place at the Coope Institute on Saturday evening next. Mr. William Smith, City Surveyor, assisted by several others, has charge of some necessary preliminaries. It is expected that Mr. Charles O'Conor will preside upon the

Among the delegations which waited upon Mr. Green yesterday were representatives from the "Union Democratiques." a French political organization; the Blind Man's Aid Association, and the German Reform Club, of the Fifth Assembly ditrict. Each of these

Blind Man's Aid Association, and the German Reierm
Club, of the Fifth Assembly ditrict. Each of these
organizations cailed during the afternoon, and were
ushered into the Comproliter's office.

The German committee consisted of Dr. Anthony
Voiker, F. Loeweistell, B. Wentzel, Francis Francia
and George Alexander, Sr. Complimentary resolutions which had been previously passed by the clatwere then presented to the Comptrolier, when the gentleman thanked the committee for the confidence they
expressed in his personal and official character as a
manifestation of the friendly feelings of his German
Sellow citizens. He had only endeavored to perform
his duty faithfully, and though he did not seek to obtain public office he was willing to serve at any sacrifice of personal convenience if the voice of the people
called him, and certainly considered it a high honor at
fill the citice of Mayor of the city of New York.

The committee of French citizens representing the
Union Democratique et Philanthropique de Langue
Française called about two o'clock and presented the
following:—

Whereas the French citizens of this city to choose,
among their efficers, achief Macistrate for the city, and
whereas the office of Mayor demands the highest executive
ability, sterling bonesty, experience and thorough
knowledge of the wants of the community, as well as of the
laws that govern it, and whereas, Compireller Andrew if,
Green has shown by his management of the Finance Bepartment for the past four years, ability, honesty and firmes
in the discharge of the manifold duries of that office, and
whereas the office of Mayor demands the highest executive
ability, sterling bonesty, experience and thorough
knowledge of the wants of the community, as well as of the
laws that govern it, and whereas, Compireller Andrew if,
Green has shown by his management of the Finance Bepartment for the past four years, ability, honesty and firmes
in the discharge of the manifold duries of that office, and
whereas the office of Nayor demands the

public expectation.

At four o'clock the committee of three from the Blind Man's Aid Association culled. A speech was made and resolutions presented on their behalf by Mr. W. S. Wolfe.

Comptroller Green made a short speech in responsa.

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

ABRANGING FOR THE PRIMARIES AND CONVEN-TIONS.

The conference committees of Tammany and anti-Tatuman / met at the Monument House last evening. There was a full attendance, among the members pres ent being Senator Morrissey, Mr. John Kelly and ex-Sheriff O'Brien. The report of the sub-committee of

Sheriff O'Brien. The report of the sub-committee or six, designating the date for holding county and other conventions, was read and approved.

After adjournment the anti-Tammany Executive Committee met at Irving Hail and went through the same formality. It was determined that the County Convention of that organization should consist of two delegates from each election district. This will swell the number to over 1,100. The anti-Tammany Com-mittee will meet again on Tuesday evening next.

THE WORK OF NATURALIZATION.

The usual work of admitting allens to citizenship bo fore election has now commenced in earnest, and re-markable vigor is exhibited by both positical parties in assisting all foreigners, properly qualified, to vote for President next month. The courts have been more generally."

"I am sure I can't give you much information," King Keily replied, smiling at an angle of forty-five degrees; "things and go of nough into shape yet."

"What is the prospect of a union of the contending Tammany and anti-Tammany hosts?"

King Keily replied, smiling at an angle of forty-five degrees; "things and go of the contending Tammany and anti-Tammany hosts?"

King Keily replied, smiling at an angle of forty-five degrees; "things and go of the contending the prospects of a union of the contending Tammany and anti-Tammany hosts?"

King Keily replied, smiling at an angle of forty-five degrees; "things and go of the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the necessary fees. Now, however, Tammany Hall has entered the field and opened an office at the corner of Centre and Duane streets, where all desiring to become citizens will receive prompt attention and have, their wishes carried out without expense to the beginning of September is the business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the necessary fees. Now, however, Tammany fine the business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the necessary fees. Now, however, Tammany fine the business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the necessary fees. Now, however, Tammany for fine business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the necessary fees. Now, however, Tammany for fine business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves. Now, however, Tammany for five the business of naturalization, but the applicants nave come forward without any outside ald and pand themselves the business of naturalization, but the cants obtain tickets from a member the General Committee or the Chairman the committee of the district in which they live the ticket being no doubt intended as a guarantee of the candidate's soundness on the democratic question. candidate's soundness on the democratic question. The republicans have had a committee at work some time, but general interest in the matter only becomed active as the day of election more nearly approaches. Puring the past month about 1,500 aliens have been naturalized, a majority of whom, it is believed, will support Governor Hayes. The democracy now steps to the front, and for three weeks to come expect to gain daily between 200 and 300 recruits, all of whom they also expect will vote for Governor Thiden on the 7th of November.

There is a full corps of clerks and assistants at the rooms on Centre street who have been selected with

gain daily between 200 and 300 recruits, all of 'whom they also expect will vote for Governor Thiden on the Tith of November.

There is a full corps of clorks and assistants at the rooms on Centre street who have been selected with reference to their knowledge of the forms to be compiled with under the nativalization laws. They are supplied with the proper printed blanks, which, when shiled beforehand, saves much time in the proceedings before the courts. The applicants for the greater part are of the working classes and as each requires one or more witnesses there is always an evident anxiety to, finish the business in as short a time as possible, and consequently both at the rooms and in the Court House the crowds assembled precent quite an animated spectacle. Men of all nationalites and of different color are to be observed in the throng, and, without exception, seem cager to reach the dignity of American citizenship.

Yesterday forenoon the offices of the clerks of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas were filled with applicants. While waiting they whiled away the time by discussing the Pressuential question. Some were Hayes men, some Tilden then, but the latter were much in the majority, and expressed themselves entirely confident of his success. They attributed the hard times to the rule of the republican party and believed that there would be no change for the better as long as it remained in power. Thicken as President would lessen taxation, bring down rents and cause business to revive. Work would be plenty and the poor man at last have a chance to live by his honest labor. How this state of things was to be brought about by the election of Tilden the inchoale citizen did not explain nor seem, indeed, to understand. There could be no doubt, however, they fully believed it. The flayes men considered that their candidate, if chosen, and they thought, there was no doubt as to that, would secure peace to the country and prevent the government falling under the country and prevent the process of

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

vention at White Plains yesterday for the purpose of nominating local candidates for office. Contrary to non-nating local candidates for office. Controustom of law years the proceedings were carried an orderly manner. On the third batlot Rob Brandage, of Rye, was nominated for Sheriff. County Clerk John M. Rowell, of White Platin declared the choice of the assembled delegates. T. Coffin, of Peecskill, was renominated for Surby an overwhelming majority. The remaining nations were as follows —For Justice of the Ses William C. Howe, of Osaning; Superintendent of Poor, Adam Paim, Jr., of East Chester; Cofficients of Schirmer, of Bedford.